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NOTE

Validation of *Neohydatothrips samayunkur* (Kudo) (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) for a Thrips Damaging Marigolds (*Tagetes* spp.)

Mound and Marullo (1996, Memoirs on Entomology International 6: 171) upon examining a paratype of *Neohydatothrips pseudoannulipes* Johansen (1983, Anales del Instituto de Biología Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico 53: 108.) from Hidalgo, Mexico, concluded that the paratype and specimens collected on *Tagetes* sp. plants in Costa Rica were the same species and redescribed the species based on material from Costa Rica. Mound et al. (1996. Australian Journal of Entomology 35: 201) subsequently reported *N. pseudoannulipes* from Queensland and New South Wales, Australia, on *Tagetes erecta* L. and *T. minuta* L. Moreover, they treated *Hydatothrips* (*Neohydatothrips*) *samayunkur* Kudo (1995. Applied Entomology and Zoology 30:169) as a junior synonym of *N. pseudoannulipes*. Kudo described *H. samayunkur* from specimens collected on *Tagetes* sp. in Shizuoka, Japan, and also examined specimens from Okinawa and Hawaii where it was first reported as *N. variabilis* (Beach) (Tsuda and Sakimura. 1988. Proceedings of the Hawaiian Entomological Society 28:16).

After examining two paratypes of *N. pseudoannulipes* labeled with different collection data than the paratype examined by Mound and Marullo (1996) and specimens collected on marigolds from Hawaii and Australia, I conclude that the marigold specimens are not conspecific with *N. pseudoannulipes*. Therefore, *Hydatothrips samayunkur* Kudo is revalidated (**revised status**), and is further redesignated here as *Neohydatothrips samayunkur* (Kudo) (**new combination**). Moreover, *N. pseudoannulipes* is the correct name for the species described by Johansen (1983) and the description of *N. pseudoannulipes* in Mound and Marullo (1996) represents *N. samayunkur*. A non-type specimen from Mexico with the same collection date and locality as the paratype of *N. pseudoannulipes* examined by Mound and Marullo (1996) is identified here as *N. samayunkur*.

Neohydatothrips samayunkur and *N. pseudoannulipes* are similar in coloration of the antenna and body, but the brown bands on the forewings and the coloration of tibiae are different. *Neohydatothrips samayunkur* has the occipital apodeme on the head separated from the compound eyes, the forewing has a pale apical band and lacks setae on the hind vein, abdominal segment X is as brown as are segments VII–IX, and the tibiae are brown medially and otherwise yellow. In contrast, *N. pseudoannulipes* has the occipital apodeme touching the compound eyes, the forewing has a brown apical band and two setae on the hind vein within the brown band, abdominal segment X is pale, and the tibiae are completely yellow.

Neohydatothrips variabilis (Beach) is confused occasionally with *N. samayunkur* but is readily differentiated by the presence of two setae on the hind vein of the forewing, abdominal segments IX–X yellowish brown or paler than segments VII–VIII, and the hind tibiae completely yellow.

The current distribution of *N. samayunkur* is Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico (Hildago, Michoacán), United States (Florida, Hawaii), Australia (New South Wales, Queensland), Japan (Okinawa, Shizuoka), and Sri Lanka. Except for two countries, the reported hosts were marigolds (*Tagetes erecta* L., *T. minuta* L. and *Tagetes* sp.). Specimens from El Salvador were intercepted at agricultural quarantine, Houston,

TX, on unknown flowers. The slide label for a specimen from Hidalgo, Mexico, lists *Bidens, Eupatorium,* and *Salvia.* A specimen from Michoacán, Mexico was intercepted on grass at agricultural quarantine, San Ysidro, CA, in 1965.

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NOTE

Sialis vagans (Ross) (Megaloptera: Sialidae) and *Amphinemura nigritta* (Provancher) (Plecoptera: Nemouridae) Trapped by Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia* L.) (Ericaceae) Flowers

While sampling a small impoundment in the Frederick City Municipal Forest along Little Fishing Creek (Frederick Co., Maryland) on May 24, 1998, we observed mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia* L.) in full bloom around the pond. Closer examination of the floral clusters revealed large numbers of adult alderflies (Megaloptera: Sialidae). Some alderflies appeared to be stuck to the stems of the flowers by their tarsi; others were stuck to the corolla of the flowers by their wings. Although some of the specimens were dead, many were alive. As we removed several alderflies, we noted that the stalk, calyx, and corolla of the flowers were sticky to the touch.

We determined the number of floral clusters on two bushes (approximately 1.3 m in height) within 1–2 meters of the pond margin, and on a third bush along Little Fishing Creek exiting the pond. The two bushes along the margin of the pond had 25 and 97 floral clusters; the one along the stream had 18. We also counted the adult alderflies on each bush. Those along the pond margin contained 22 and 27 adult alderflies. Similar numbers of alderflies were found on other bushes along the pond margin. The bush along the stream had not trapped any alderflies; however, we did recover 10 stoneflies (Plecoptera) from the floral clusters. Dr. Oliver S. Flint, Jr. (Department of Entomology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.) identified the alderflies as *Sialis vagans* (Ross) (Megaloptera: Sialidae). Ross (Ross. 1937. Bulletin of the Illinois National History Survey 21(3): 57–78) first described this species from specimens collected from lakes and rivers. Dr. Charles Nelson (Department of Biological and Environmental Sciences, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, Chattanooga, TN) determined the stoneflies to be *Amphinemura nigritta* (Provancher) (Plecoptera: Nemouridae).

Mountain laurel is a common shrub distributed from Maine to Mississippi and Alabama. The inflorescence consists of terminal convex flower clusters. Richard A. Jaynes (Jaynes, 1997. *Kalmia:* Mountain Laurel and Related Species, Timber Press) indicates that the stalk, calyx, and corolla of *K. latifolia* flowers are covered with glandular, sticky hairs. This sticky secretion is believed to prevent access of crawling insects to pollen and nectar.

The poisonous properties of mountain laurel sap are well documented (Jaynes, 1988. *Kalmia:* The Laurel Book II, Timber Press). The sap contains a group of related